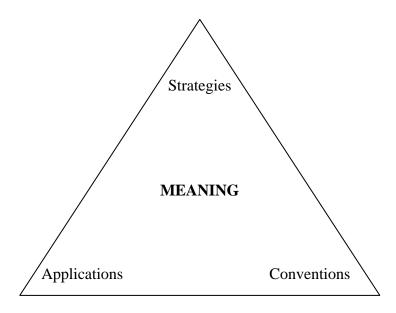
#### **GRADES K-6**

#### Listening and Speaking Rubrics

These rubrics are intended to provide a shared lens for the analysis of student listening and speaking in a standards-based system. Examining the components of listening and speaking provides a strategic focus for analysis and instruction. In practice, these interconnected components are directed toward conveying meaning for an authentic purpose and a real audience. It is essential to understand that meaning is the core of listening and speaking across applications and grade levels.



"No more important public service exists than to ensure that when children leave our schools as young adults, they are empowered with the language skills they need to be successful, contributing members of an information society that relies increasingly on the power and richness of language for effective communication."

Reading Language Arts Framework for California Public Schools

The following abbreviations are used to reference the *Reading/Language Arts Framework for California Public Schools: Kindergarten Through Grade Twelve* (CDE, 1999):

- WS Writing Strategies
- WA Writing Applications
- *RC* Reading Comprehension
- LR Literary Reponses and Analysis
- LS Listening and Speaking Strategies
- LC Language Conventions
- FW Reading/Language Arts Framework

	Advanced	Proficient	Basic	Below Basic
Strategies	•Demonstrates strategies of a proficient listener and speaker, with flexibility appropriate to varying audiences and purposes.	Shares information and ideas using an audible voice during daily informal and academic conversations, and is able to speak in complete coherent sentences as appropriate to the academic task.  Comprehension 1.2  Listens and responds to spoken messages. Understands and follows classroom directions/routines.  Comprehension 1.1	<ul> <li>Hesitant or reluctant to join in during informal and academic classroom conversations. Little or no attention to other students' comments or ideas. May provide single word responses to literal questions. May need support in responding to inferential/applied questions.</li> <li>May require multiple repetitions, extended time, and additional visual and physical supports to follow and negotiate classroom directions and routines.</li> </ul>	Does not speak in class.      Does not attend to speaker.
Applications	•Demonstrates applications of a proficient listener and speaker, and self-initiates unique, authentic applications.	<ul> <li>Describes people, places, things, locations and actions during daily informal and academic conversations. Applications 2.1</li> <li>Recites a repertoire of rhymes, poems, and songs. Applications 2.2</li> <li>Relates an experience or creative story in a logical sequence, so that the listener understands the story or experience. Applications 2.3</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>May "label" without describing.         Descriptions may be limited to simple concrete qualities.     </li> <li>May join in for portions of rhymes, poems, songs during repetitive recitations, re-enactments and re-readings.</li> <li>Stories may be difficult to understand due to insufficient information or over-reliance on a simple sequential retell.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Does not participate in classroom discussions.</li> <li>Does not share stories or personal experiences.</li> </ul>
Conventions	•Demonstrates conventions of a proficient listener and speaker with flexibility appropriate to audience and purpose.	•Uses appropriate pragmatic features of discourse (i.e., volume, gestures, expression, etc.) •Sentence structures and grammar are continuously emerging, and errors do not interfere with meaning. Written and Oral Conventions 1.0	<ul> <li>Confusions with standard English conventions interfere with understanding.</li> <li>Speech/Language may be difficult to understand.</li> </ul>	•Does not use English language conventions.

	Advanced	Proficient	Basic	Below Basic
Strategies	•Demonstrates strategies of a proficient listener and speaker, with flexibility appropriate to varying audiences and purposes.	<ul> <li>Engages as an attentive, responsive, and interactive listener, and stays on topic during daily academic conversations. Comprehension 1.1 Organization/Delivery 1.4</li> <li>Resolves confusions about spoken messages or readaloud text by asking authentic questions for clarification. Comprehension 1.2</li> <li>Follows, plans and gives classroom directions/routines. Comprehension 1.3</li> <li>Uses descriptive words to tell about people, places, things and events. Organization/Delivery</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>May attend passively to spoken messages and read texts. May attend minimally to other students' comments or ideas. Diverts from topic.</li> <li>May accept or disregard confusions. May ask formulaic, contrived questions.</li> <li>May require multiple repetitions, extended time, and additional visual supports to follow and negotiate classroom routines.</li> <li>Labels, or provides limited description.</li> </ul>	Does not speak in class.  Does not attend to speaker.
Applications	•Demonstrates applications of a proficient listener and speaker, and self-initiates unique, authentic applications.	Recites and shares an expanding repertoire of rhymes, poems, songs and stories. Applications 2.1  Shares stories by discussing how the author presents characters, settings, and events. Responds appropriately to the listener. Applications 2.2  Relates an event, story or experience of personal importance in a logical manner. Applications 2.3  Provides descriptions that include appropriate sensory detail. Applications 2.4	<ul> <li>May join in for portions of rhymes, poems, songs during repetitive recitations. May join in during text discussions and re-readings of familiar stories.</li> <li>Sharing of stories may be limited to answering literal questions. May need support in responding to inferential/applied questions. May share stories in a way that is confusing to the listener.</li> <li>Hesitant or reluctant to share. May share only major events. May provide insufficient information/organization for the listener to understand. May be limited to a simple sequential retell.</li> <li>Descriptions may be limited to simple or concrete qualities.</li> </ul>	Does not participate in classroom discussions.  Does not share stories or personal experiences.
Conventions	•Demonstrates conventions of a proficient listener and speaker, with flexibility appropriate to audience and purpose.	-Uses appropriate pragmatic features of discourse (volume, gestures, expression, etc.) -Sentence structure/grammar errors are minor and do not interfere with meaning.  Written and Oral Conventions 1.0	Confusions with standard English conventions interfere with understanding. Speech/language may be difficult to understand.	•Does not use English language conventions.

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	Advanced	Proficient	Basic	Below Basic
Strategies	<ul><li>Demonstrates</li></ul>	•Determines the purpose of	•May confuse the purpose of a	•Does not
	strategies of a	listening to a message and	spoken messages or read-aloud	speak in
	proficient listener	responds appropriately to obtain	text (i.e., fictitious, factual,	class.
	and speaker, with	information, solve problems,	explanatory).	D
	flexibility	enjoy a story, or various other		•Does not
	appropriate to	purposes/applications.  Comprehension 1.1		attend to
	varying	Comprehension 1.1		speaker.
	audiences and purposes.	■Paraphrases comments made by	May be hesitant to speak during	
	purposes.	others, and asks for clarification	whole class, small group or	
		or explanation as needed to	partner discussions. May give	
		enhance understanding during	formulaic responses rather than	
		daily academic conversations.	engaging in authentic	
		Comprehension 1.2, 1.3	conversation and problem-	
			solving.	
		•Follows, plans and gives		
		classroom directions/routines.	<ul> <li>May require multiple repetitions,</li> </ul>	
		Comprehension 1.4	extended time, and additional	
			visual supports to negotiate	
			classroom routines.	
		Organizes presentations for		
		delivery with a clear focus and	May present information as random facts.	
		supportive facts/details.  Organization/Delivery 1.5, 1.9	random facts.	
		Organization/Benvery 1.0, 1.5		
		<ul> <li>Logically recounts stories and</li> </ul>	-May amit important information	
		experiences and articulates the	<ul> <li>May omit important information in recounting stories or</li> </ul>	
		impact of characters, setting and	experiences. May be limited to a	
		plot. Organization/Delivery 1.7, 1.8	simple sequential retell.	
Applications	•Demonstrates	•Logically recounts experiences	•May tell part of an experience or	■Does not
	applications of a	and presents stories.	story with insufficient information	participate in
	proficient listener	Applications 2.1a	for the listener to understand.	classroom
	and speaker and	-Describes/discusses/analyzes		discussions.
	self-initiates	character(s) within a story in a	•May identify character(s) or give	
	unique, authentic	way that shows understanding of	a literal retell of a character's	Does not
	applications.	the story and the role of the	actions/words with insufficient	deliver oral
		character(s). Applications 2.1b	understanding or interpretation of the character.	reports.
			the character.	
		<ul><li>Describes setting(s) and plot(s)</li></ul>	<ul> <li>May identify setting without</li> </ul>	
		within stories in a way that shows	recognizing relevant connections	
		relevance of setting(s) to plot(s) in	to the plot. May not recognize	
		grade level texts. Applications 2.1b	complexities of plots/sub-plots in	
			grade-level texts.	
		Reports on a topic with facts and	<ul> <li>May report from a single source</li> </ul>	
		details drawn from several	representing a limited perspective	
		sources of information.	about a topic.	
Conventions	■Demonstrates	Applications 2.2  •Uses appropriate pragmatic	Confusions with standard	■Does not
	conventions of a	features of discourse (i.e., pacing,	English conventions interfere with	use English
	proficient	volume, gestures, expression,	understanding.	language
	listener/speaker	etc.) Organization/Delivery 1.6	and order and g.	conventions
	with flexibility	Sentence structure and grammar	-Speech/language may be difficult	353
	appropriate to	errors are minor and do not	to understand.	
	audience and	interfere with meaning.		
		Written and Oral Conventions 1.0	1	1

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	Advanced	Proficient	Basic	Below Basic
Strategies	•Demonstrates strategies of a proficient listener/speaker, and initiates pragmatic adjustments appropriate to	•Restates or explains what has been said by another speaker, adding insight/ideas and responding with appropriate elaboration during daily academic conversations.  Comprehension 1.1, 1.2, 1.3	Limited attention to the contributions of other speakers. Responses during daily academic conversations may be formulaic or inappropriate.	<ul><li>Does not speak in class.</li><li>Does not attend to speaker.</li></ul>
	varying audiences and purposes.	•Uses musical elements of literary language (i.e., rhyme, alliteration, onomatopoeia) to enhance comprehension. <i>Comprehension 1.4</i>	•Does not attend to or is confused by rhythmic/musical elements of literary language.	
		•Expresses major point(s) or central idea(s) in a logical manner using clear, specific language and vocabulary, and enhancing as appropriate with visuals/props.  Organization/Delivery 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8	•May express ideas randomly, with limited organization. May use vague, nonspecific language or vocabulary.	
		■Poetry and prose is read with appropriate intonation and vocal patterns. Organization/Delivery 1.9	•Poetry and prose is read in a monotone or in halting phrases.	
		•Compares ideas and points of view in media/texts and makes determinations about opinions and verifiable facts. <i>Analysis</i> 1.10, 1.11	<ul> <li>May have difficulty with varying points of view, or distinguishing opinions from facts.</li> </ul>	
Applications	•Demonstrates applications of a proficient listener/speaker, and self-initiates unique, authentic applications.	•Delivers brief <b>narrative</b> presentations providing a context and insight into why an incident is significant and memorable, using well-chosen details to develop characters, setting and plot. Applications 2.1a, 2.1b, 2.1c	•Narrative presentations and discussions may be limited to retelling with little context or insight.	<ul><li>Does not participate in classroom discussions.</li><li>Does not deliver oral</li></ul>
		•Plans and presents <b>dramatic interpretations</b> (events, stories, poems, plays) with clear diction, pitch, tempo and tone, enhanced with appropriate props. <i>Applications 2.2</i>	•Dramatic presentations may be inaudible, hesitant or lacking inflection.	presentations
		•Presents <b>descriptive</b> , unified impressions of people, places, things, and events with concrete sensory details. <i>Applications</i> 2.3	•Descriptive presentations may be limited to simple labeling or random recall of features.	
Conventions	•Demonstrates conventions of a proficient listener/speaker with flexibility appropriate to audience and purpose.	Uses appropriate pragmatic features of discourse (i.e., pacing, volume, gestures, expression).     Sentence structure and grammar errors are minor and do not interfere with meaning.      Written and Oral Conventions 1.0	Confusions with standard English conventions interfere with understanding.     Speech/language may be difficult to understand.	•Does not use English language conventions.

	Advanced	Proficient	Basic	Below Basic
Strategies	•Demonstrates strategies of a proficient listener/speaker, and initiates	•Asks thoughtful questions, responds with appropriate elaboration, and summarizes major ideas with supporting evidence in daily academic conversations. Identifies and uses	<ul> <li>Hesitant to speak in class. Gives short answers and expresses ideas, but may not elaborate or provide</li> </ul>	Does not speak in class.
	pragmatic adjustments appropriate to varying audiences	knowledge about sayings and expressions that reflect regions and cultures. <i>Comprehension1.1,1.2,1.3</i>	evidence. May be confused by expressions and sayings.	attend to speaker.
	and purposes.  •Actively seeks out diverse perspectives.	•Provides precise directions and instructions. Effectively emphasizes important points and uses details, examples, anecdotes or experiences to explain and clarify for the listener. Comprehension/Organization/Delivery 1.4, 1.7, 1.8	Instructions may have a beginning sense of organization. May have limited or formulaic strategies to explain and clarify.	
		•Presents effective introductions, conclusions and organizational structures in the delivery of formal oral presentations. <i>Organization/Delivery 1.5, 1.6</i>	<ul> <li>Introduction, conclusion, organizational structure are absent or insufficient in formal oral presentations.</li> </ul>	
		<ul> <li>Evaluates the role of media/texts in focusing attention on events and in forming opinions on issues. Analysis1.10</li> </ul>	•Expresses little or no evaluative opinion about texts or news media.	
Applications	•Demonstrates applications of a proficient listener/speaker, and self-initiates unique, authentic applications.	•Delivers/discusses narrative presentations (i.e., outlined/referenced from own written texts), relating ideas or recollections about an event within a context that enables the listener to imagine the event, and providing insight into why the event is memorable.  Applications 2.1a, 2.1b, 2.1c, and p. 106	•Narrative presentations and discussions may be limited to static retelling of stories with little cohesion, context or insight.	<ul> <li>Does not participate in classroom discussions.</li> <li>Does not deliver oral presentations</li> </ul>
		•Delivers/discusses <b>informational</b> presentations (i.e., outlined/referenced from own written texts), that frame a key question, include significant facts/details and incorporate more than one source of information. <i>Applications 2.2a, 2.2b, 2.2c and p.106</i>	•Informational presentations and discussions may reflect focus on isolated facts or details.	
		•Delivers <b>summary</b> of an article or book that demonstrates understanding of the text by relating the main idea and most significant details. <i>Applications 2.3</i>	•May attempt to summarize articles or books by using a simple retell, or recall of isolated details.	
		•Recites poems, soliloquies or dramatic dialogues using clear diction, tempo, volume and phrasing. <i>Applications 2.4</i>	<ul> <li>May recite in a flat, monotone voice with little variation or inflection.</li> </ul>	
Conventions	•Demonstrates conventions of a proficient listener/speaker with flexibility appropriate to audience/purpose.	Uses appropriate volume, pitch, phrasing, pace, modulation and gestures to enhance meaning.     Organization/Delivery 1.9     Sentence structure and grammar errors are minor and do not interfere with meaning. Written and Oral Conventions 1.0	<ul> <li>Confusions with standard English conventions interfere with understanding.</li> <li>Speech/language may be difficult to understand.</li> </ul>	•Does not use English language conventions.

		Grade 5		
	Advanced	Proficient	Basic	Below Basic
Strategies	<ul><li>Demonstrates</li></ul>	Interprets verbal and non-verbal	<ul> <li>May misread verbal or</li> </ul>	■Does not
	strategies of a	messages, purposes, and	non-verbal messages, or	speak in
	proficient	perspectives, asks questions to seek	confuse speaker's purpose	class.
	listener/speaker,	new information not yet discussed,	or perspective. May not	
	and initiates	and makes inferences or draws	ask for information beyond	•Does not
	pragmatic	conclusions during oral reports and	a written text or oral	attend to
	adjustments	daily academic conversations.  Comprehension 1.1,1.2,1.3	presentation.	speaker.
	appropriate to audience and	Comprehension 1.1,1.2,1.5		
	purpose,	<ul> <li>Modifies own written texts for oral</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Reads written text as an</li> </ul>	
	•Actively seeks	presentation. Selects focus, structure	oral presentation, without	
	out diverse	and point of view, and supports	making modifications to	
	perspectives.	ideas with evidence. Instructional Design #10, 11 p. 125; Organization/Delivery 1.4, 1.5	engage a live audience.	
		-Analyzes media as a source.	-May accept media/oral	
		Critiques techniques and recognizes	reports/texts as presented,	
		fallacies in media and oral	without challenging the	
		presentations. Analysis 1.7, 1.8	inferences or conclusions	
			presented.	
Applications	<ul><li>Demonstrates</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Modifies own written narrative text</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Establishment of</li></ul>	■Does not
	applications of a	for oral presentation. Delivers	situation, plot, point of	participate in
	proficient	narrative presentations establishing	view or setting (in narrative	classroom
	listener/speaker,	a situation, plot, point of view, setting	presentations) may be	discussions.
	and self-initiates	and using descriptive words/phrases	insufficient for a listener to	Danasat
	unique,	to show the listener what happens.  Applications 2.1a, 2.1b	understand the story.	•Does not
	authentic applications.	Applications 2.1a, 2.1b		deliver oral presentations
	applications.	<ul> <li>Modifies own written informational</li> </ul>	■Facts, details, examples	presentations
		text for oral presentation. Delivers	and explanations provided	
		informative presentations about an	(in informational	
		important issue, event or idea.	presentations) may not	
		Frames questions that direct the	cohesively support the	
		investigation, establishes a topic or	controlling idea of the	
		controlling idea, and develops the	investigation. May have	
		topic with facts, details, examples and explanations. <i>Applications 2.2a, 2.2b,</i>	difficulty establishing a key	
		2.2c	question for investigation.	
		-Modifies own written response to	<ul><li>Events/details cited from</li></ul>	
		literature for oral presentation.	a text (in oral response to	
		Delivers oral responses to literature,	literature) may be isolated	
		summarizing the significant events	or disconnected.	
		and details. Expresses several	Conclusion may not	
		ideas, images and insights	represent sufficient insight	
		communicated by the literary work,	or synthesis of the ideas,	
		demonstrating understanding, and	events, or images in the	
		citing examples from the text to	literary work.	
		support conclusions and		
		interpretations. Applications 2.3a, 2.3b, 2.3c		
Conventions	•Demonstrates	Engages audience with appropriate	-Confusions with standard	■Does not
	conventions of a	verbal cues, expressions and	English conventions	use English
	proficient	gestures. Organization/Delivery 1.6	interfere with	language
	listener/speaker		understanding.	conventions.
	with flexibility	•Sentence structure and grammar	•Speech/language may be	
	appropriate to	errors are minor and do not interfere	difficult to understand.	
	audience and	with meaning. Written and Oral Conventions 1.0		
	purpose.	Conventions 1.0		

	Advanced	Proficient	Basic	Below Basic
Strategies	•Demonstrates strategies of a proficient listener/speaker,	•Analyzes and evaluates the speaker's use of verbal and nonverbal communication, rhetorical devices, and persuasive and propaganda techniques.  Listening/Speaking 1.1, 1.2, 1.8, 1.9	•May not recognize intent and effect of rhetorical devices or misleading information.	•Does not speak in class.
	and initiates pragmatic adjustments appropriate to audience and purpose. •Actively seeks out diverse perspectives.	■Selected focus, organizational structure, point of view and vocal modulation are appropriate to the content, purpose, message, and audience. Emphasis of salient points, detailed evidence, visual displays and tone support the main concepts and sustain audience interest/attention.  Listening/Speaking 1.4, 1.5, 1.6	•May create oral presentations that lack organization or coherence, or do not consider audience background and interests.	•Does not attend to speaker.
		Intentionally includes rhetorical devices (i.e., cadence, repetitive pattern, alliteration, parallelism) to enhance intent and effect.  Listening/Speaking 1.8	<ul> <li>May require additional explicit examples of rhetorical devices to use as models in oral presentations.</li> </ul>	
Applications	•Demonstrates applications of a proficient listener/speaker, and self-initiates unique, authentic	•Creates and delivers oral <b>narrative</b> presentations that establish context, plot and point of view, include sensory details and concrete language to develop plot and character, and use a range of narrative devices to create mood. <i>Listening/Speaking 2.1 a/b/c</i>	•May require additional explicit examples of narrative devices used to create mood.	•Does not participate in classroom discussions.
	applications.	•Creates and delivers oral <b>response to literature</b> presentations with careful interpretation and insight, organizing around several clear ideas, and justifying the interpretation through examples and textual evidence. <i>Listening/Speaking 2.3 a/b/c</i>	•May have difficulty synthesizing ideas within a text or selecting supporting text evidence.	deliver oral presentations.
		•Creates and delivers oral <b>informative</b> presentations posing relevant questions sufficiently limited in scope for a thorough investigation, using facts, details, examples and explanations from multiple authoritative sources to develop the topic. <i>Listening/Speaking 2.2 a/b</i>	•May have difficulty selecting and synthesizing relevant ideas from multiple sources.	
		<ul> <li>Creates and delivers persuasive presentations with a clear position statement, relevant evidence and logical sequence. <i>Listening/Speaking 2.4 a/b/c</i></li> <li>Embeds problem and solution organizational pattern within a persuasive or informative oral presentation, theorizing on causes and effects, establishing connections between the defined problem and proposed solutions, and offering persuasive evidence to validate the problem and</li> </ul>	•May require additional explicit modeling and instruction in supporting an argument, and determining appropriate rebuttals to counter arguments and alternative positions.	
		solution(s). Listening and Speaking 2.5 a/b	organizing information for presentation.	
Conventions	Demonstrates conventions of a proficient listener/speaker with flexibility appropriate to audience and purpose.	Uses effective rate, volume, pitch and tone, aligns nonverbal elements to sustain audience interest and attention. Engages the listener and fosters acceptance of a proposition or proposal.  Listening and Speaking 1.7, 2.4d  Sentence structure and grammar errors are minor and do not interfere with meaning. Written and Oral Conventions 1.0	■Confusions with standard English conventions interfere with understanding. ■Speech/language may be difficult to understand.	•Does not use English language conventions.